THE RESERVE AND A PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE

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If our friends who favor us with manuscripes fo publication wish to have rejected articles returned, the must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Number Two in the Odell Sequence

We print in another column a letter from Mr. EDWARD MCENCROE of Scheneo tady that will interest Mr. ODELL and others. Mr. McEncroe is the editor of the newspaper in which originally appeared the article connecting the Governor's business activities with the Newburgh grocery establishment of MATH-EWS & Co. The origin of the grocery story was thus explained by Mr. ODELL in the statement attributed to him on Thursday by the New York World:

"It was THE SUN which got up the original story charging me with an improper relationship to the sales of groceries to State institutions by MATHEWS & Co. of Newburgh. The story was written by THE SUN'S correspondent in Albany, printed in a Schenectady paper and then copied."

Here again the statements attributed to Mr. ODELL by the World encounter a prompt and authoritative contradiction His declaration is pronounced false in every particular; and this by one who knows the facts and of whose knowledge of the facts the public cannot have the slightest doubt. "It seems to me, says Mr. McEncroe, in dismissing the false and fraudulent version of the origin of the grocery story, "that the Governor owes it to himself and the Commonwealth he represents, to have a closer regard for the truth when making statements to the public through the press."

The processional relation of the falsehood which we exhibited yesterday to the falsehood now under consideration is that of file leader. Mr. ODELL, as reported by the World, first accuses THE SUN of threatening him with its hostility in case he carried out his intention to pardon the convict SHERLOCK. He then proceeds to allege the execution of the threat in the manner above.

Here, as before, Governor ODELL's statement promptly encounters the truth as attested by the word of a gentleman whose word is good.

Christmas Gifts.

We print to-day two appeals for Christmas gifts for distribution among children of the poor, both of which we commend heartily to the consideration of everybody able to make the gifts.

One of them is from Mr. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, the distinguished and eloquent principal of the Normal and Industrial Institute at Tuskegee, the Alabama school for the industrial training of the negroes which is rendering so valuable a service to that race and to the South and to civilization generally in fitting the negro for employments to which his abilities and his temperament adapt him especially. Principal WASH-INGTON asks for Christmas cards, to be distributed "among the poor children of the South." He does not specify negro children, but we suppose it may be assumed that it is to those more particularly they are to be given; and we may assume also that his appeal to the sympathies of the readers of THE SUN will have a generous response.

The second appeal is from Mr. BALL LINGTON BOOTH, the head of the Volunteers of America, and it is for Christmas gifts to the poor of New York and its neighborhood, gifts both fanciful and substantial.

The philosophy which oftentimes restrains emotional charity as an incentive to pauperism may be sound, but at the Christmas season, for once at least, the heart puts aside prudential counsels of the head. It asserts its right to enjoy the luxury of giving without listening to the dictation of logic or measuring the consequence by economic law.

The Indians and the Liquor Business Congress has before it a petition transmitted through the Department of the Interior from the Five Civilized Tribes of the Indian Territory, praying that their lands shall be erected into a State. and protesting against the joining of Oklahoma and their Territory in Statehood. The memorial was drawn by the general council of the Choctaw Nation at a meeting on Oct. 23.

The Indians are opposed to the incorporation of their Territory with Oklahoma, for the reason that Oklahoma is a "saloon State" while the Five Nations are prohibitionists. Their memorial declares that the Indians of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, Cherokee and Seminole tribes fully understand that they must soon discontinue their tribal relations to assume the responsibilities of United States citizenship. They recognize that their influence would be supreme in a State formed by themselves and the non-citizens of their Territory, who appear to be in hearty accord with the prohibition policy, while they would not be able to exclude saloons from a State formed of the Territory and Oklahoma.

In the memorial the Choctaws declare that the Oklahoma Indians are seriously injured by the liquor traffic, and that the wholesale liquor dealers are anxious to extend their trade to the Indian Territory. The memorial says:

"The daily papers of the Middle West have pubushed the statement that the wholesale liquor dealers have already pooled their interests and arranged to maintain a strong lobby in Washington until the Indian Territory is made a part of Okla homa. The Choctaw people are inclined to morality and religion, yet if exposed to the liquor influence of Oklahoma our present high standard of religion and morality will be lowered."

In support of their opposition to incorporation with Oklahoma the Indians cite the treaty of 1830, which provided that no part of the lands granted to them should ever be embraced in any Territory

or State, and also the Atoka agreement of 1896, ratified by Congress in 1897, in which "the belief" was expressed that no further change in the government of the Territory would be necessary until the Five Civilized Tribes should be prepared for United States citizenship. In the Atoka agreement the United States pledged itself to prevent trafficking in liquors in the Territory, and the same provision is in the agreement with each tribe.

The plans for Statehood adopted by the chiefs and representatives of the Five Civilized Tribes, assembled at Eufaula, Creek Nation, May 21, provide for a general election for a constitutional convention, the result of which is to be announced not later than Jan. 4, 1904. The chiefs also appealed to the religious and temperance organizations throughout the Union to aid them in their Statehood plans, "under a Constitution which

influence of intoxicating liquors." The Indians appeal to Congress in calm, well considered language, setting forth their objections to the liquor traffic with dignity and force. It will be a great wrong if, in defiance of their wishes and the nation's repeated pledges, the Five Civilized Tribes are forced to submit to an arrangement which they believe will be disastrous to their future welfare.

will protect the Indian from the baleful

Some Brief Military Biographies.

None will deny the pithy pertinence of the following extract from the columns

of the Kansas City Journal: " If the people were asked to name the five biggest Generals in our army. Gen. Wood would be in cluded in the number But who can tell the names and deeds of the majority of the Generals whom he has passed? Who's SUMNER, who's RANDALL, who's KOBBE, who's CARR, who's CARTER, who's HAINES, who's BLISS, who's BARRY, who's WINT? Good soldiers and officers, undoubtedly; but if they should come to town without a letter of introduion nobody would recognize them."

The questions here introduced may be answered both in brief and at some length. In brief, these men may be said to represent, in the light of the recent Presidential message, that contented mediocrity over which excellence triumphs by a leap from the springboard of Presidential favor. They are men into whose career fortune sent no plausible BELLAIRS. They are men who did their duty as good soldiers. and sought no newspaper notoriety and advertising. That they are so little known to the general public may be their misfortune, but is not to their discredit.

To make reply and institute comparison on broader lines, between the "jumper" and the "jumped," the following review of careers may be presented:

LEONARD WOOD. Appointed First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon United States Army in January, 1886. Participated in Geronimo campaign in 1886, but took part in no engagement, although such was "constantly expected." Participated in skirmish fight at Guasimas, Cuba, in June, 1898. Acting Brigade Commander during combat at San Juan, Cuba, although an examination of records and numerous inquiries among other officers leave his where bouts during the engagement a matter of uncer tainty. Achieved wide notoriety for his adminis tration of civil affairs in Cuba, where he took to ments, but also for all that was done by his predcessors. A man of ambition.

The records of the unknown and presumably mediocre, over whose heads excellence makes its flying leap, appear

SAMUEL S. SUMNER. Appointed Second Lieutenant on June 11, 1861. Brevetted Lieutenan - Colonel in 1890, for gallantry n action against Indians. Made Major-General United States Volunteers for distinguished service during Santiago campaign. Ordered to England Philippines, where he served for about two years. GEORGE M. RANDALL.

Entered Volunteer Army on April 20, 1861, as private. Commissioned Captain in Regular army in September, 1865. Brevetted for gallantry at Antietam, and again for gallantry at Petersburg. and once again for gallant services in Indian warfare in Arizona. Sent to command Department of Alaska in 1897.

WILLIAM A. KOBBE. Served three years in Civil War, 1862-65. Gradu ated United States Artillery School in 1873. One of the early arrivals in the Philippines, where he served as Major of Third Artillery during the activities of 1899. Afterward made Colonel of Thirtyfifth Infantry, and then promoted to Brigadier-General United States Volunteers, in which capacity he served as Department Commander in the Samar district, and later in the Mindanao and Jolo dis-

CAMILLO C. C. CARR. Served as private in First United States Cavalry August, 1863, to October, 1868, when he received commission. Served through the war and remained in the army after its close. Twice brevetted for services in civil war, and once for services in Nez Percé campaign. Twice wounded. Served in three campaigns against Apaches. Made the Nez Percé campaign in 1877 and the Bannack campaign in 1878. Was in the Porto Rico campaign

and in the Philippines. WILLIAM H. CARTER.

West Foint, 1868-72. Served on the frontier 1873 to 1897. Medal of honor for gallantry in action in Apache campaign of 1881. Author of books n military topics.

PETER C. HAINES. Graduated West Point 1861. Served throughout civil war. Several times brevetted for gallant and meritorious services. Made Porto Rico campaign. Is an engineer officer of high distinction.

TASKER H BLISS. Graduated West Point 1875. Held various important appointments by reason of his wide and thorough knowledge of military affairs. Served as Chief of Staff to Gen. J. H. WILSON during Porto Rico campaign. Appointed Collector of Customs for Cuba, Jan. 1, 1899, and rendered invaluable services in that capacity throughout the entire period of intervention.

THOMAS H. BARRY. Graduated West Point 1877. Adjutant-Genera on staff of Gen. OTIS in the Philippines, and also served in China relief expedition.

THEODORE J. WINT Private and commissioned officer in Sixth Penn sylvania Cavalry, 1861-64. Commission in Regular army 1865. Forty-one years of experience as a soldier.

These brief sketches will serve to indicate the military qualities which have been subordinated to alleged services in semi-civil capacity. The list of the 'jumped," as given by the Kansas City Journal, is neither complete nor entirely accurate, but it will serve. The group given will stand as a fair illustration of the type of men, several hundred in number, over whose heads the Captain-Doctor of 1898 has been promoted. Had they served themselves, by diligent and persistent advertising, as faithfully as they served their country by diligent performance of their duties, they might now be better known. The country may

not know them. Few might recognize them in Broadway or in Pennsylvania avenue. Most of them have seen little service in those regions. Yet, were the name of any one of them, in competition with that of Gen. WOOD, to be submitted to the officers of the army for a vote on their promotion the voters for Gen. Wood would hardly muster so many as a corporal's guard.

Gen. Wood's promotion over their heads beautifully illustrates the advantage of notoriety.

## A Governor Who Governs.

For too many years it has been the habit of Colorado Governors to truckle to the "labor vote." The miners' unions have been allowed to be a government over the government. Within certain districts they have been supreme. They have enforced their lawless authority by violence. Mine owners were helpless The local officials learned obedience.

In 1902 Mr. JAMES H. PEABODY, &

country banker not very well known, was elected Governor. A constitutional amendment covering an eight-hour law was adopted, such a law having previously been declared unconstitutional by the State Supreme Court, as the Legislature that passed it and the Governor that signed it knew it would be. A noble struggle arose between the Democratic Senate and the Republican House. Each wanted its party to have the glory of the legislative act necessary to make the amendment operative. In the contest not only the eight-hour law, but the general appropriation bill was lost. Governor PEABODY had to call an extra session to pass the appropriation bill. He was commanded to put the eight-hour law question in his call, but refused. The union declared war against him. It calmly informed him that it would enforce the eight-hour law that did not exist. It even set the date, July 1. A few weeks after that date a general strike was called in the Cripple Creek district. The operators revived the right of running their own mines and hiring their own workmen. The union resorted to its well known means of suasion. But Governor PEABODY is eccentric. He is not inclined to be governed by the union. He called out a force of the militia. He kept it out. Under its protection nonunion men are working. The union has ceased to govern the Cripple Creek dis-

trict of Colorado. As disorders have arisen in other districts, the Governor has taken the same means of enforcing the laws. The whole militia of the State is in the field. The union fights with dynamite and assassination, but it is beaten. The mines are worked. Martial law seems to be the only kind which is effectual with the union, long accustomed to be a law unto itself.

The process is necessarily expensive. The United Federation of Miners hopes and expects that the taxpayers will be frightened and prefer anarchy to higher axes. Governor PEABODY remains unmoved. He has a sworn duty to do. If the Colorado taxpayers prefer lawlessness to law, they should have elected another sort of man as Governor.

We are unwilling to believe that public opinion in Colorado is so degenerate that it will not sustain resolutely a Governor who uses the power of the State to protect the right of free labor and to maintain the rule of law. At any rate, in these days of hamstrung officials, who toady to the labor oligarchies and squeeze the hands that drip with mur- than Manhattan, and improved ferry facilder, a Governor who stands by the law | ities will make this rate of increase greater as Military Attaché, in 1899. Commanded brigade and doesn't care a rap what votes he in the present decade. In the nativity of in China campaign and proceeded from China to the may win or lose thereby is a man to re- its population it is the most American borspect and honor.

> The Terrific Force of Simple Truthfulness.

The grocery organ shows its subservient zeal in the grocery cause by reprinting from the New York World the statements and misstatements attributed to Mr. ODELL by a correspondent of that ness that is obvious, the animus of the slanders persistently directed against him by THE NEW YORK SUN. The cause of those slanders," continues the grocery organ, "as the Governor shows, is that in the performance of his official duty he refused to submit to political blackmail by THE SUN."

the article in question, and in affording columns of the grocery organ's valuable space to Mr. ODELL's statements and misstatements, did the minor gasteropod find it expedient to edit out and suppress a single brief passage, occupying scarcely half an inch, as follows?

"And now for the first time the Governor dis-played a trace of feeling as he said: "' I don't assume it to be my duty to throw over everything I ever had simply because I am Governor of this State."

In this half defiant, half pathetic reference to groceries and such, the Governor not only displayed for the first time trace of feeling; he also displayed for the first time what the grocery organ calls "the terrific force of simple truthful-

And yet this is the one thing that the minor horizontal creature thought it prudent and serviceable to eliminate.

Grosvenor on Constitutional Grammar.

In the House, Wednesday, the Hon. CHARLES HENRY GROSVENOR of Ohio put this poultice on wounds which he charged the stenographers with inflicting on his reputation as a grammarian:

" Mr. Speaker, I desire to correct the Record on page 47, where I am alleged to have used un grammatical expressions. One of them is that I called the Senate ' they ' twice over. My remarks were in the direction of calling the Senate 'It,' and I now desire unanimous consent to strike out so much of the colloquy as I participated in, and, on consultation with the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. CRUM-PACKER) who does not object to it, reproduce it in the Record of to-day."

The colloquy was spoken the day be fore, and the errant passage was this: " Now, would it not be wise for us, recognizing that the Senate hold the treaty-making power i conjunction with the President, not to assume that

they are going improvidently and wrongfully to

cede away any territory of the United States? I

desire to say that it seems to me that this inquiry

senate are considering the very same question within the legitimate scope of a jurisdiction that is to limit them and about which we really have noth-

Without objection, this paragraph vas "corrected" by the substitution of it" for "they" and "them.

It is not to be supposed that a statesman of the dignity, exalted intellectuals and refined humor of Gen. GROSVENOR would condescend to spend the time of the House on such plebeian waggery as calling the Senate 'it'." Nor can a statesman of his depth be ignorant of the grammar of the Constitution. He must know by heart these and all other passages:

Immediately after they [the Senate] shall be ssembled."

"The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote uness they be equally divided." " The Senate shall chose their other officers.

" The Senate shall have the sole power to try all mpeachments. When sitting for that purpose hey shall be on oath or affirmation." The Senate is plural in the Constitu-

ion. Why, then, was the Hon. CHABLES HENRY GROSVENOR in such a canaries about his plurals, and why did he correct the grammar of the Constitution?

The Hon. JOSEPH BENSON FORAKER, himself a veteran of the Federal army, has introduced a bill in Congress, providing for the identification and marking of the graves of soldiers and sailors of the Confederate forces who died during the war in Northern nospitals and prisons. Already there is a Confederate section in the National Cemetery at Washington, joint reunions of the Grand Army and the Confederate Veterans have been held, and soldiers of the army in gray have served in the uniform of blue

For the thirteenth time the Consumers' eague has appealed to the public to do its Christmas purchasing early, and thus benefit itself no less than the employees in the big shops, whose life from Dec. 1 to Christmas Day is a hard and wearing one at the best. The November shoppers had less competition to disturb their examinations and inspections of goods on the counter than those who waited until this month The morning shopper lightens the salespeoples' burdens and has a better chance of not being crushed than the afternoon shopper at this period of December, and the Consumers' League declares that to shop either just before Christmas, or late on any day in December is "a definite violation of the humanitarian principles" for which good folk stand.

THE POPULATION OF NEW YORK.

The social and religious statistics of New York obtained and tabulated by the Federation of Churches, under the skilful supervision of the secretary, Dr. Walter Laidlaw, are the most minute and most thorough which have ever been gathered in this city. From the last quarterly publication of this

ssociation, now just issued, we select from vas mass of such statistics a few salient and important facts.

First, as to the size and the density of population of the five boroughs into which

New York is divided. Queens is largest in area, but with the least density. If peopled as densely as Manhattan it would contain 7,486,70) more people than the present population of the ity as a whole?. Its population increased from 1890 to 1900 at the rate of 72.6 per cent. and the facilities for an even faster growth to be afforded by new bridges and the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel justify the federation in estimating that "in the near future it will contain one million people.

Richmond is another borough where the density of population is low. In 1900 there were only 1.8 persons to the acre, yet beo and 1900 Richmond ough of the city.

The Bronx increased 125.5 per cent. in population between 1890 and 1900; and if this rate has kept up since 1900 its present population is at least 275,897.

Brooklyn's population in 1900 was 1,168-582, and its rate of growth since 1890 was 3.9 per cent. annually. We find no estimate of the rate of increase during the last three

years. Finally, the present population of Mannewspaper, and by remarking upon the hattan is estimated by the federation at same that he, the Governor, "explains, 2,007,350, on the basis of a continuation of with the terrific force of simple truthful- the rate of increase between 1890 and 1900. when it was 2.8 per cent. yearly. This population is densest in the East Side district below Fourteenth street, with an area equal to only one-tenth of the total area of the island, yet with 28.8 per cent, of its total population. A curious and very striking calculation of the federation is that if the whole of New York, with all its boroughs was peopled as densely, it would contain But why, in reprinting from the World | as many people as the entire present population of the United States, with half that of

the Philippines added. The federation's estimate of the present population of the entire greater city is, "at least 3,818,730." Of these, it estimates that the "churchless" Protestants number 741,-080, and the "churchless" Catholics 265,000. The number of Protestant churches is reported at 956, and of the Catholic at 236. All forms of Protestantism have only fourteen parochial schools, but the federation counts seventy-three Roman Catholic and

The Jewish population is estimated at 675,000.

A Card of Thanks.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you kindly through the columns of your valuable paper return my sincere and grateful thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who very good-naturedly profered me their kind sympathy and services when I had a narrow escape from death, having been run down and had both wheels of my carriage pass over my hip on Tuesday evening. Dec. 8, at Seven-teenth street and Fifth avenue? My best thanks and gratitude are also due to the police, who were most assiduous in their duty and tact, though not least to the ambulance surgeon, for he was both gentle and kind. VERO LEMOND. NEW YORK, Dec. 10.

His Resson. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The reason

Why Shouldn't He Be?

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.

ance of how much se gift cost

why I, a dyed-in-the-blood Republican, make my profoundest salaam to THE SUN is because it so astutely, so immediately and so uncompromisingly got on to the respective curves of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Odell.

A SORELY DISAPPOINTED ONE.

From the Springfield Republican. No President, since the war, at least, has been and in religion. so much and visibly concerned over his renomi-nation as President Roosevelt is showing himself

The Blessed Season. Stella—Don't you believe it is more blessed to give than to receive? Bella—Yes, indeer, there is no tantalizing ignor-

Mrs Knicker-Did you tell your husband you wanted for Christmas? Mrs. Bocker -- Dear .ne, no; I only had time to tell now comes at an inopportune time, when the him what I didn't want.

THE GROCERY STORY.

Authoritative Contradiction of Mr. Odell' Statement as to Its Origin. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the

New York World of to-day, Governor Odell is quoted as saying: It was THE SUN which got up the original story charging me with improper relationship to the sales

of groceries to State institutions by Mathews & Co. of Newburgh. The story was written by THE SUN'S correspondent in Albany, printed in a Schenectady paper and then copied. The article was orginally printed in the paper of which I am the editor, the Evening

Star of this city. The Governor's alleged statement as to the origin of the article is false in every particular. It was not gotten up by THE SUN, nor did THE SUN'S correspondent at Albany write it or have anything to do with its publication.

Above and beyond all this it seems to me that the Governor misses the main point. The people of the great State of New York are not concerned with who did or did not write the article under discussion. The question is were the grave charges contained therein true? Of this I do not think there can be the shadow of a doubt in the mind of any unbiassed citizen.

The main charge was that the Governor of the State of New York was financially interested as a stockholder of record in the grocery firm of Mathews & Co., which was furnishing supplies to State institutions. Governor Odell denied it in a speech at Syracuse the night after it was published. He said he had merely loaned \$25,000 to Mr. Mathews as a friend. Subsequently it was proved by his own sworn signature, attached to a waiver of notice of a special meeting of the stockholders of the Mathews corporation, that he was a stockholder of record in that concern. This waiver is now on file in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany. Later it was developed that Mr. Odell had \$50,000 invested in the firm instead of the \$25,000 which he said he had "loaned" to Mr. Mathews: The Governor is also quoted in the World

as saying: Long before I was thought of for Governor loaned money to Mr. Mathews and he gave me stock in his company as collateral.

No matter when the "loan" was made, Mr Odell was a stockholder of record during his term as Governor. The waiver of notice referred to above was signed by him during his first term as Governor. It was sworn to before Justice John M. Kellogg at Ogdens burg, while the Governor was making his famous tour of the State's institutions.

It seems to me that the Governor owes it to himself and the Commonwealth he represents to have a closer regard for the truth when making statements to the public through the EDWARD McEncroe.

SCHENECTADY, Dec. 10.

A Tribute to Herbert Spencer. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In add ing a tribute to the memory of Herbert Spencer, it may with confidence be said that ablest thinker the world has ever produced. Men may have varied information on a num ber of subjects and still be intellectually shallow, but in Mr. Spencer there was so profound a knowledge, so wide a diversity of topics, that one viewing his life work be comes lost in searching for the source of his

information.
Great indeed must be our admiration for mind that could conceive and consummate the monumental legacy found in his philosophy; greater still is our wonder, considering works were begun. All the divisions of his subject being equally good, it is difficult to select any particular part for comment. Looking at his psychology from the view-point of the medical profession it would seem

that this part has far-reaching conclusions not yet fully recognized and accepted. In this division the first real effort was made to consider mind as the subjective effect of objective impressions or sensations. Physiclogical psychology as a science must date

objective impressions or sensations. Physiological psychology as a science must date from the publication of his work, and when we remember that fifty years ago the vibratory theory of all matter was only a supposition, and also at this time the doctrine of the correlation of forces was only in its infancy, in view of these facts the inference drawn by this master intellect may be judged—drawing his conclusions as he did from what is now accepted as a universal postulate, the principle of evolution.

If we admit the relativity of all knowledge, perhaps Mr. Spencer's chief service to mankind has been to formulate a universal principle or unit throughout all nature, with which to compare the incessant activity of substance in whatever form. The oscillations of a primary ion and the rotation of planets in space he has shown to obey the same general principle, proceeding from the simple to the complex, or from the diffused to the complex, or from the diffused to the compess. In the study of sociology this maxim is of the utmost importance, proving as it does that whatever the actions of menthey are only obeying a general natural law-that of proceeding from a diffused and isolated state to one of aggregation; and as a concomitant greater intellectual ability is attained.

His service to religion is only beginning to be recognized, separating as he did former superstitions, and pointing out the conclusion that the known is only the correlative of the unknown, which ever has been and ever will be beyond the power of man to define.

E. J. Bergen.

WASHINGTON, N. J., Dec. 9.

Value of the Free Public School Lectures TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The extension of the free lecture system as an aid to the work of public schools is advocated. I exercise

the kicker's prerogative of disagreeing. Interesting these lectures are, no doubt; but beyond awakening ambition in a few, and amusing a great many, I doubt their usefulness. They give what many want-talking knowledge of scienti subjects. This is very valuable socially, but, I fear, in no other way. If you want knowledge of any value you must buckle down and work for it. The old, but at present unpopular proverb still holds: "There is no royal road to learning."

Lectures are useful as given in college, where they are supplemented with text books, and the pupil is obliged to render account of what he has learned. But the flounderings of the average free ecture attendant, filled with half-digested scrap of chemical, electrical, botanical, geological, zoolog-ical and heaven or the Board of Education alone knows how many other kinds of information, where he meets people who have more than a surface ac-quaintance with any of these subjects, are pitiful to see. Heaven help the youth of this city if all it is to get in the way of scientific information is the sort of stuff that is served out in such lectures.
"A little knowledge is a dangerous thing." If a man isn't careful it is easy for him to make a fool of himself.

A CHEMIST. NEW YORK, Dec. 10.

A Timely Thought.

From the Schoolmaster.

A man whose cardinal goal in life is to make money will steal. To such a man stealing is a fine art, upon the possession of which talent he con-gratulates himself Getting more than belongs to him he considers thrift; causing one man to fall that he may rise he considers self-preservation He is not exactly a highwayman-no, he lacks the criminal chivalry and physical daring of that class of robber. He prefers to be a genteel scoundrel, and so works the wax of his egotism into a being whom he esteems to be exempt from the Ten Commandments and immune from criticism. He is encouraged in this hallucination by his fellow townsmen, and as his wealth expands he rises to a loftier plane in society, in commerce, in politics

> Visitors With Pets. From Vanty Fair

Hostesses who of late years have been confronted with the problem of housing motors and chauffeurs, as well as the valets, ladles' maids, and loaders belonging to their guests, seem to be suffering a good deal from the pets which their visitors in-sist on taking about with them everywhere. One lady travels about with a boa constrictor; another is always accompanied by a pair of guinea pigs: and a third will not be parted from her Slamese cats, not to mention the small lap dogs which are never separated from their various owners. GIFTS FOR CHILDHOOD AND FOR POVERTY.

An Appeal From Booker T. Washington. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There may be some of your readers, as in former years, who may care to send to me at Tuskegee, Ala., Christmas cards for distribution among the poor children in the South who, without such cards, would have no Christmas remembrances at all. I write to say that I shall be very glad indeed to distribute these cards again this year for any who may care to have me do so.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, Principal Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 9. An Appeal From Ballington Booth.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: While t is true that Christmas to thousands in our favored land and times is a season filled to the brim with Joy and brightness, yet it is equally true that unless some early and practical help is brought to many, it will be a season clouded with sorrow and distress. I speak for the deserving poor, and may I, dear sir, through your valuable paper, point out that the first and most desirable thing is to safeguard against the giving indisriminately to those who are undeserving. This we propose, as far as possible, to safe-

It is the Volunteers' purpose this year, if within our power, to send to 10,000 people in and around New York a home package or home gift containing food, clothing, toys, books or other necessary things, thus taking a little Christmas joy and cheer into the homes in a practical way.

Sir, the presence of such deserving cases of suffering and poverty as are now coming under the Volunteers' notice is our principal plea for asking for money to bring this relief Take but one case. A bright, yet ragged little boy, between 6 and 7 years old, all were seated at the well spread tables on Thanksgiving Day in one of our Volunteer halls, would not eat anything. Soon he burst out crying piteously, and when the officers tried to comfort him, he said: "My poor mother is starving. Let me take my to her." Though assured that his mother should receive some dinner, the little fellow refused to be comforted. The food was sent to his mother's home. Then the little boy sat down and they are their Thanksgiving meal in tears of gratitude together. It was found like others, to be a most deserving ease. But it is no longer help for that mother and boy we need, but scores of others in like or even worse circumstances. We feel sure that some of your many readers will help us to brighten the life and scatter the gloom n other homes this coming Christmas. Will you please ask that subscriptions be

addressed to Gen. Ballington Booth, the Volunteers of America, 38 Cooper Square, But oh, let that help come early! Yours for brightening other lives,

MR. M'BEAN'S TUNNEL METHOD. A New Plan Simplifying and Cheapening

BALLINGTON BOOTH.

Subaqueous Construction. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: For the construction of the east half of the river portion of the Harlem River tunnel in this city for the Rapid Transit Railroad I am prepared to say that the method I have adopted and am now carrying out will be a great improvement on the novel method under which I sucressfully constructed the west half of the river portion of that tunnel. The first method was to dredge a channel across the river botom to within a few feet of the full depth of excavation required for the tunnel. In this channel foundation piles and a row of specially prepared heavy timber sheeting, along each side and across the ends, were driver and cut off to a true plane about twenty-five feet below the surface of the water.

sheeting forms the sides and ends of a pneumatic working chamber.

For the roof of this chamber a platform of timber, forty inches in thickness and extend-ing the full width and length of the tunnel ection was built and sunk and rested on the cut off sheeting which formed the sides and ends as above described. Simultaneously compressed air was forced into the chamber sure of the water above the roof. Inside this chamber the west half of the tunnel was built,

and then the timber roof was removed. tunnel, briefly stated, will be to prepare the above described, but the sheeting and piles than was done in the former case, or exactly on the grade of the spring line of the arch of the tunnel. The top half of the tunnel will be built at the surface on pontoons, ther launched and floated over the tunnel site and sunk into its final and true position, the outward flanges of it resting on the cut off sheeting above described. Then the top half of the tunnel will be used to form the roof of the pneumatic working chamber

in this chamber the foundation and bottom half of the tunnel will be constructed, with the use of compressed air, thus dispensing with the timber roof as used in the first

use of compressed air, thus dispensing with the timber raof as used in the first method and greatly decreasing the cost of the construction of the tunnel in many ways. This method is bringing the construction of subaqueous tunnels to a fine point. It provides for preparing a foundation where the material under the bed of the river is not sufficient in itself. The sheeting which forms the sides of the working chamber is driven deep enough to penetrate and confine the earth material under the tunnel for several feet below subgrade. The foundation piles driven in this confined material compact it.

This method enables a tunnel to be constructed under a navigable river with the minimum depth of water over it that the United States Government requires for navigation. For illustration, take the tunnel now being constructed across the East River from Battery Place. Manhattan, to Joralemon street, Mrooklyn. By this method that tunnel may be raised thirty-five feet higher than it is now located and still be below the United States Government dredging line, and by thus raising it there would be 3,000 feet or 3.1 per cent. of the grade eliminated.

With regard to safety and surety this method is to subaqueous tunnel work as pneumatic caisson work is to deep excavation work, viz.: Absolutely safe and sure. By this method the pneumatic working chamber is built in place immediately encompassing the space to be worked, the pressure of the water on the outside of it is counterbalanced by the pressure of compressed air forced within it, and consequently it is not subject.

water on the outside of it is counterbalanced by the pressure of compressed air forced within it, and consequently it is not subject to the heavy ordeal that a working chamber under a pneumatic caisson sunk from surface would have to undergo; therefore is much

under a pneumatic caisson sunk from surrace would have to undergo; therefore is much cheaper to construct.

This method enables the construction of a tunnel of any desired shape or dimensions. Tunnels where two or more railroad tracks are required may be built under the one roof and with partitions and intercommunicating openings where desired, whereas with the shield process they are limited to single track tunnels and a circular form. A double track tunnel can be built under this method for much less than twice the cost of a single track tunnel, a four track tunnel for much less than twice the cost of a single track tunnel, a four track tunnel for much less than twice the cost of a double track tunnel. This method enables the construction of tunnels with light grades in the sand across such rivers as the Ohio, Missouri and Mississippi, and provides against their being undermined. A modification of this method is provided for cases where the river bottom is rock, to bring the roof of the tunnel to the top of the rock if required.

By this method roadway tunnels with

cases where the river bottom is rock, to bring the roof of the tunnel to the top of the rock if required.

By this method roadway tunnels with light grades for teams and foot passengers may be built across the Harlem River at a much less cost than bridges. This method enables the construction of a tunnel with a light grade across the Detroit River at Detroit and avoids the difficulties that were encountered in the original attempt to build a tunnel at that place.

The use of compressed air in driving a tunnel horizontally with a shield is dangerous. A pressure of air sufficient to keep the water from running in at the bottom of the tunnel is liable to blow out at the face at the top of the shield, whereas with this method there is no such danger.

Comparing the cost of a subaqueous tunnel built by this method with that of a tunnel in our streets, the excavation for the tunnel in the river can be dredged out and consequently done much cheaper per cubic yard, and less timber is required because the air pressure within the working chamber offsets the pressure from without. The advantage of building the top half of the tunnel in the open air at the river as proposed above, over that of having to haul all the material to the street and place it, as must be done for a land tunnel, is obvious. The building of the lower half of the tunnel is somewhat in favor of the land section, but not to any great extent.

D. D. McBean. New York, Dec. 10.

PLAN TO PROMOTE PEACE.

Mr. Gibson Proposes an International Agreement to Reduce Naval Armament. WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 .- Mr. Gibson, one of the two Republican Representatives

from Tennessee, is the author of the fol-

lowing joint resolution, entitled, "To pro-

mote peace among nations," introduced Whereas the struggle for naval supremacy between the great maritime nations results in each nation continually increasing the number and power of its vessels of war:

Whereas the burdens of the increase are hard to be borne by the people so griveously taxed for the men and money needed to maintain these immese naval armaments: . Whereas these rival armaments are nothing to the welfare or wealth of mankind, bu

are an increasing menace to the peace, prog-ress and happiness of the world, and in the nature of a scandal and reproach on our boasted Christian civilization: therefore, for remedy therefor, be it

Resolved, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and advised to open nego-tiations with such and so many of the mari-time nations of the earth as he may deen expedient, for the purpose of formulating some international agreement whereunder and whereby the naval armaments of each nation shall be reduced to the minimum con-sistent

sistent,
First-With the adequate policing of its own waters and shores and the protection own waters and snores and the protection its own citizens in other lands. Second—With the international suppres-sion of privateering and letters of marque on the high seas. Third—With the efficient enforcement of

Third—With the efficient enforcement of international obligations, and the maintenance of international peace.

Resolved, That it is the judgment of this Congress that all naval armanents for the purpose of aggression, or menace, are not justified by any policy consistent with the peace of the world and the welfare of mankind; and that any mavy intended in a time of peace primarily for war upon any other nation is in the nature of a disturber of international transuillity and should be treated. ternational tranquillity and should be treated by all other nations as an international out-law.

An appropriation of \$100,000 is made to meet the expenses of the negotiations

C. T. YERKES'S ART GALLERY. Structure, Aircady Large and Rarely Beautiful, to Be Extended.

Henry Ives Cobb, the architect, has been commissioned by Charles T. Yerkes to build an extension to Mr. Yerkes's art gallery on the ground now occupied by the Downing residence, adjoining on the south the home of Mr. Yerkes at Sixty-eighth street and Fifth avenue.

As told in THE SUN yesterday, Mr. Yerker has just purchased the Downing property at a cost of \$400,000. Mr. Yerkes's house with its present art gallery, encloses the Downing lot on the north and east like

Mr. Yerkes's present art gallery, with its conservatory on the second floor, forms the L, extending from Sixty-eighth street 100 feet back to the rear of the Downing property just bought. As it stands to-day this art gallery and conservatory extension is probably without its equal in point of beauty and originality of design in any private residence in this country.

The first floor is devoted entirely to pictures, the light for which comes from a glass ceiling, which also forms the floor of the conservatory above. The glass is of the conservatory above. The glass is so shaded that objects cannot be seen

so shaded that objects cannot be seen through it, yet it is clear enough to throw a flood of soft light upon the pictures.

The conservatory with its high glass roof, is a superb apartment. The east wall is one mirror reaching from ceiling to floor, close in front of which is a colon-nade of pillars made of the purest white Italian marble. The effect of the mirror apparently is to double the size of the apartment.

In the centre of the conservatory is a In the centre of the conservatory is a fountain, while scattered all about are palms and all sorts of rare tropical plants. In addition to being a conservatory, it is an aviary, great numbers of song birds and gorgeous hued birds of the tropics flying about among the foliage.

The extension which Mr. Yerkes is about to build will be only one story high, with a skylight, and will be devoted solely to pictures.

SKELETON OF ZAMBA FOUND

And Remains of Other Slaves Who Tried to Betray New Orleans to Indians. NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 11 .- The skelsome of them headless, puzzled the antiquarians, who could give no explanation of how the coffins and skeletons came where they were found. It was explained to-day. There seems to be no reason to doubt that the skeletons are those of Zamba and other negro slaves who were executed in 1729 by the Louisiana Council

for having conspired to betray New Or leans to the Natchez Indians. The incident occurred just after the massacre of the whites at Fort St. Rosalie. now Natchez, Miss. Zamba, who professed to be the kidnapped son of an African king, and a number of other slaves consisted and determined to rise. spired and determined to rise, massacre

the whites and admit the Indians to the The conspiracy was betrayed by a negre The leader of the plot was sei woman. The leader of the plot was seized before any outbreak, executed and drawn and quartered. The other negroes were beheaded and the heads displayed on poles and placed at conspicuous places around

the town to overawe the slaves. Building for the Bureau of American

Republics. WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The President to-day sent to Congress the recommendation of Secretary Hay that an appropriation of \$71,275 be made as the Govern ment's quota in the \$125,000 agreed upon for the erection of a permanent building for the Bureau of American Republics. Mr. Hay further recommended that in view of the fact that the building was to be erected in Washington, an additional appropriation of \$50,000 be made by Conss for the purchase of a suitable site

in proximity to the other public buildings

The White Man's Burden. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Baba Bharati could quote columns of opinions against British rule in India. I could likewise quote columns of equally authoritative ons which would make opposite claims And neither argument would be conclusive ome very learned Americans denounce our control in the Philippines-others, equally

great, believe in it. I am no apologist for British rule. But I am not blind to the fact that, with all its faults. it is far better than the regimes of warring it is far better than the régimes of warring native rules. Mr. Bharati may sneer at our Western ideas of civilization. The fact remains that with religions beautiful in theory, but failures in practice, Persia, Turkey, Morocco, China and other countries of a glorious past are now in advanced stages of decay. Young Japan threw off the old trammels and embraced Western ideas, in spite of priestly warnings. To-day she is a power.

Mr. Bharati pleads that Tibet remain closed, professes to believe that the Lamahas been reincarnating himself for centuries. It seems then that he must be classed with the spiritual dreamers brooding over the legends of the past. Fortunately for the future India, there is a new virile race growing up which welcomes Western civilization and commercialism. Highly cultured, progressive and taking full advantage of British colleges, Indian doctors, lawyers, engineers, professional men and business men alike are becoming famous. These men form the leaven that is raising the country and its credulous ignorant masses.

My "iaundiced" view unfortunately makes some distinction between clean, well built cities, railroads, water supply, electricity, factories and an industrial population and the vile conditions in autonomous native States where British influence is least felt—squalid villages pest-stricken and unsanitary with half-starved masses ground under the petty tyranny of ignorant kinglets and the exactions of rapactous priests.

The Mistake of the Minute Men. native rules. Mr. Bharati may sneer at our

The Mistake of the Minute Men. The Minute Men were gathered at Lexington

"We see our mistake," they said sadly, "we should have been infinitesimal constructive recess men. Perceiving that they were too slo senerals, they further disgraced themsel ectually fighting the enemy.

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